

Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

"Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing."

W. G. KEPHART, Editor.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11 1852.

ARRIVALS.

We record, this week, the safe arrivals of Judge Houghton, Lieut. Thomas, Dr. Stock, Indian Agent, D. V. Whiting, former Translator, with his family, and others—all in good health, and looking as though they had eaten enough buffalo-meat to ration a regiment.

We had intended to give the particulars of the recent Indian difficulty at Las Vegas, this week, but we could not find the time to overhaul the papers in the case. Other items of Indian "news" have been deferred, for the same reason, till next week, when we hope to be able to give them more attention.

A MONSTER.

We received, a few days since, from Judge Houghton, a mammoth turnip from the rancho of Messrs. Barclay & Doyle, of Moro. We have never seen any thing like it in New Mexico, (nor any where else,) in the turnip line, although we are informed that Messrs. Barclay & Doyle raised some this season much larger. The one we received, although it had been dug some time, and was partially dried, weighed six pounds and nine ounces, closely trimmed and free from all dirt. If any one in New Mexico can turn-up a larger one, they can send it to us, and we will give due notice thereof.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

This body convened on Monday morning last at the Palace, but did not get permanently organized until Tuesday. In the Council, Juan Filipe Ortiz was elected (re-elected) President; Tomas Ortiz, Chief Clerk; Nicolas Quintana y Alarid, Assistant Clerk; H. L. Dickinson, 3d Clerk; Abraham Ortiz 5th do.; Francisco Baca y Ortiz, Sergeant-at-Arms; Mauricio Duran, Door-keeper, and Charles Blummer, Interpreter.]

In the House, Theodore D. Wheaton (re-elected) was elected Speaker; T. D. Russell (re-elected), Chief Clerk; Jesus Sena y Baca (re-elected) Assistant Clerk; Charles Clark (re-elected), Enrolling Clerk; and ———, 4th Clerk; ———, Sergeant-at-Arms; ———, Doorkeeper; and Henry Mink, Interpreter.

We think the House did well in the re-election of so many of its old officers. No one of its members was so well qualified by experience to preside over its deliberations as Mr. Wheaton. The places of Messrs. Russell, Clark and Sena y Baca, could not have been filled by any new "strikers," and we were glad to see them re-instated.

In casting our eye over the House, we missed many old familiar faces, to the sad aspect of which we had become accustomed while reporting for the last session. We missed, first of all the venerable "pow" and mercurial countenance of our old friend Pillans; and we are much mistaken if the House does not miss him too, ere the close of its session. Ashurst was indeed present, but faction had torn the laurel from his brow—the superincumbent weight of mighty responsibilities no longer gave an awfully severe and statesmanlike cast to his features. Baird, too, was gone. He whose countenance was wont to radiate with a smile of infinite satisfaction when he fancied he had said anything strikingly "blue," or had made a successful effort in touching favorably the popular pulse, and who could so admirably imitate the "draw-fish" when he found himself on the "wrong scent"—he, too, was gone. Davy's place, too, was filled by another.

The member from Moro, with a face so ugly that his birth must have thrown his mother into fits, has been supplied by a better looking man, at least, and we hope a more efficient member. We missed, too, the good-natured and contented countenance of Perea the grave visage of Sanchez, and others too numerous to be mentioned here.

From what we have said, it will be seen, of course, that most of the present members are new recruits. We recognize, however, several of the old cohort,

among whom are Speaker Wheaton, Candido Ortiz, Sena y Romero, Gonzales, Chavez, and others. We are glad to see among the newly elected members, our old friend Vigil, of this city, because his election gives token that the old prejudices and bickerings of faction fanned and kept alive by such designing men as Weightman, have given place to a better judgment and a sounder policy.

The new members will, of course, move a little awkwardly at first, till they get accustomed to the harness, but this will wear off by practice, and we hope that they will accomplish much of good before the close of the session.

In the Council, the old members still hold their seats, having been elected for two years.

On Tuesday evening the Governor delivered his Message in the Hall of the House, and was responded to by Hon. Eulogio Ortiz, one of the newly elected members for this county. We shall speak of both the Message and the Speech more at length, when we have more time.

Our own business engagements will not permit us to report in person this session, but we shall endeavor to make some arrangement to keep our readers advised of the proceedings.

GIVE HIM ROOM.

We are informed that when our Delegate proposed the name of 'Padre Kephart,' in Congress, for Public Printer, he had a written speech prepared for the momentous occasion, in which were concentrated, we suppose, all the agonies of several sleepless nights and thoughtful days. No doubt it was awful in wit and overwhelming in pronouns, especially of the first person, singular. The telegraph has not informed us of the state of the Delegate's health, since the effort.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS. WHAT DO THEY MEAN?—A friend told us the other day of a very curious experiment, which led us to try others equally curious with the same success. His experiment was this: Take a gold ring, and suspend it by a thread about half a yard long; then hold it by the thumb and finger of the right hand over the palm of the left hand, so that the ring may swing freely as a pendulum; it will oscillate to and fro in the direction of the arm with increasing force. Then let another person form a connection between the thumb and forefinger of the operator's left hand by his own thumb and finger; the motion of the ring will change from a straight line to a circle at once, and on the withdrawal of the connection it will return to a straight line; and on touching the operator's left shoulder with the hand, the motion will cease, and the ring be set at rest.

We tried the experiment successfully, and found that it would succeed equally with a key instead of a ring, or with any body of proper size similarly suspended, whether of metal, or wood or glass.—We found also that if suspended over the knees, the pendulum would swing from knee to knee, and immediately began to revolve as soon as the feet were brought together. Suspended over the heart, the pendulum revolved of itself in a circle of considerable diameter; and over the forehead it revolves in an opposite direction from its course when it is held on the back of the head.

These experiments vary somewhat with different persons; yet, with greater or less force, they seem to follow the same law in nearly all cases. What does it mean? The force is not electrical, for it acts as well through non-conducting as conducting bodies, and a silk instead of a cotton thread makes no difference in the result. It is not mere imagination, for there is too much uniformity in the result to favor that supposition. In some cases the revolution is in an orbit a foot in diameter, if not more.

We have not read Richenbach's book on the Odic-Force. Will any savor tell us if he recognizes the above facts in his researches into that mysterious attendant of life?—*Ex. paper.*

Horrible Murder.

The Boston papers have lengthy accounts of one of the most atrocious and cold blooded assassinations on record. We copy from the *Traveller* of the 18th: The town of Natick has been fearfully excited to-day by a dreadful tragedy which occurred last night in their midst, and of which the following are the particulars:

In the village of Little South Natick, about two miles from the depot, is situated the two-story wooden house of Mr. Ouvia Taylor, a shoemaker by trade, whose shop is in an L at the back part of the house. No house adjoining it, but there are several houses within a few rods distance.

About six this morning, the nearest neighbor, named Hall, while at breakfast, were alarmed by the appearance of two of the children of Mr. Taylor, in their night clothes, who stated that their father and mother were both killed; they appeared to be dreadfully agitated and refused to go back to the house with Mr. Hall; the two brothers Hall then went to the house, and found Mr. Taylor lying in the shop with fearful wounds on his head, dead, and the floor covered with blood; pursuing their investigations in search of Mrs. Taylor, they found in the bedroom adjoining Mr. Taylor's shop, that the post of the bedstead next to the door of the shop was nearly split in two, as if from the blow of an axe; passing through this room, they came to the front room, where they found Mrs. Taylor sitting on the floor with her head in a rocking-chair; she had received a terrible blow in the front part of the head, which penetrated to, and divided the brain.

The room was covered with blood, in some places in large quantities; there was blood spattered about the walls, and also upon the walls of the entry and on the inside of the front door, as if the unfortunate woman had attempted to open it to give the alarm, but failed.—The door leading from the front room to the entry was wide open, and the front door was open an inch or two, though this latter door may have been opened by the children.

As the neighbors came into the room where Mrs. Taylor was, she turned her eyes upwards towards them, but was unable to speak. She had lost a large quantity of blood during the night, and was evidently in the last stages of exhaustion. She was placed on a bed, and a physician called, who stated that she could not recover. Restoratives were applied with a view of obtaining from her a declaration as to the murder; but up to ten o'clock she had not uttered a word, though she was evidently sensible, and groaned occasionally. When she was first discovered, her infant child was asleep on the floor, covered with the blood of its mother.

An investigation of the room where Mrs. Taylor lay brought to light an axe, which was covered with blood, with hairs attached; it was leaning against the wall near the door, and the two doors to the shop were both open, showing that in this way probably the murderer escaped.

The supposition is, that Mr. Taylor was struck at the bench by the murderer's blows with the axe; that his wife who was abed in the adjoining room, a door from which fronts the door to the shop, was aroused by the outcries of her husband, and came out at the door, when the murder finding that she had witnessed the murder of her husband, made a blow at her with the axe.

The first blow struck the bed-post as it is nearly severed; the second blow must have sunk deep into the head of the unfortunate woman. It is then supposed the murderer went back and gave Mr. Taylor several additional blows with the axe, as there are no less than five wounds on his head, severally 3-12, 6-12, 4-3-1, and 4 inches deep, altogether making a horrible spectacle to behold.

The neighbors do not appear to have noticed any unusual noises in the house during the night, except one boy who, as he was standing at the gate of his house, at 6 o'clock last evening, heard Mr. Taylor and Casey talking loudly together, as if angry.

The little children, the eldest about seven years of age, were not aroused from their slumbers by the murderous deed, though the eldest boys says that he heard a man's step going into the bedroom where his mother slept. They awoke in the morning, and on going down stairs saw what was incomprehensible to their minds, except that they knew that their parents were dead.—They all fled in their night clothes to the neighbors, and have since exhibited the greatest repugnance to return to their home; and the Coroner adjourned the jury to the house where they are now stopping, in order to take their testimony.

A young man named Thomas Casey, 19 years of age, who had been employed by Mr. Taylor, pegging shoes for about six weeks before the occurrence of this tragedy, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer, and a telegraphic despatch says Mrs. Taylor had identified him.

A NEW USE OF THE LEAVES OF THE PINE.—(*Pinus Sylvestris*).—Not far from Breslau, in Silesia, in a domain called the Prairie of Humbolt, there exist two establishments as astonishing for their produce as for their union. One is a manufacture which converts pine leaves into a kind of cotton or wool; the other offers to invalids as curative baths, the water used in the manufacture of that vegetable wool. Both have been erected by Mr. de Panewitz, inventor of a chemical process by means of which it is possible to extract from the long and slender leaves of the pine a very

fine filaceous substance which he has named woody wool, because, like the ordinary wool, it can be curled, felted, and woven.

All the anular leaves of the pine fir, and of the coniferæ in general, are composed of a bundle of fibrillæ extremely fine and tough, surrounded and held together by a resinous substance under the form of a thin pellicle. When by decoction and the use of certain chemical agents the resinous substance is dissolved, it is easy to separate the fibers, to wash them and free them from all foreign substances. According to the mode of preparation employed, the woolly substance acquires a quality more or less fine, or remains in its coarse state; in the first instance it is used as wadding, in the second to stuff mattresses. If the pine has been preferred to the other kinds of pitch trees, it is on account of the length of its needle-shaped leaves. It is thought that a similar result might be obtained from other trees of the same species.

The tree can be stripped of its leaves when quite young without any injury. The operation takes place when they are still green. A man can gather two hundred pounds of leaves a day.

It was first advantageously substituted for cotton and wool in the manufacture of blankets. The hospital of Vienna bought five hundred, and, after a trial of several years, has adopted them entirely. It has been remarked, among other advantages, that no kind of insects would lodge in the beds, and its aromatic odor was found agreeable and beneficial. These blankets have since been adopted by the penitentiary of Vienna, the charity hospital of Berlin, the maternity hospital, and the barracks of Breslau.

Its cost is three times less than that of horse-hair, and the most experienced upholsterer, when the wool is employed in furniture, could not tell the one from the other.

This article can be spun and woven, resembling the thread of hemp for its strength; it can be made into rugs and horse-blankets.

In the preparation of this wool an ethereal of a pleasant odor is produced.—This oil is at first green; exposed to the rays of the sun, it assumes an orange yellow tint; replaced in the shade, it resumes its former green color; rectified, it becomes colorless. It differs from the essence of turpentine extracted from the same tree. It has been found efficient in rheumatism and gout; also as an anthelmintic, and in certain cutaneous diseases. Distilled it is used in the preparation of lac of the finest kind. It burns in lamps like olive oil, and dissolves caoutchouc completely in a short time.—Perfumers in Paris use it in large quantities.

It is the liquid left by the decoction of the pine leaves which has been so beneficial in the form of bath. The bath establishment is a flourishing one.

The membranous substance obtained filtration at the time of the washing of the fibres, is pressed in bricks and dried; it is used as a combustible, and produces, from the resin it contains, a quantity of gas sufficient for the lighting of the factory. The production of a thousand quintals of wool leaves a quantity of combustible matter equal in value to sixty cubic metres of pine wood. L. D. Washington, September 24, 1852.

From California.

The steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Haley, arrived yesterday at 1 P. M., after a three days' passage from San Diego.—She touched at all intermediate ports, and also at the wreck of the *Pioneer*. Her memoranda and list of passengers will be found in another column.

The San Diego *Herald* of the 27th says that there was great excitement there on the 13th ult. A man named James W. Robinson, alias Ya-kee Jim, was caught in the attempt of stealing the pilot-boat *Phutus*. He made his escape, but was taken by a Mexican, after having been lassoed and received a severe blow on the head. He was tied before the Court of Sessions on the 17th, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 18th of this month. Two of his confederates, Wm. Harris, alias Wm. Harney, and James G. Loring, were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State prison. The prisoners have acknowledged that they were professional horse thieves.

Six immigrants had arrived at San Diego from Arkansas. They sold their oxen at the Pismo villages, and bought mules. They are the vanguard of a party of fifty, who are bringing considerable live stock.

It is rumored that Lieut. Whipple had been murdered by a party of deserters from the Boundary Commission.

A Mexican living on a rancho near San Diego, committed a brutal outrage on a little girl, six years of age. The villain effected his escape.

Col. Ransom and C. C. Tracy of the U. S. Surveying Department, are in San Diego.

A most diabolical murder was com-

mitted at the Mission Viejo on the 7th of August. The child of Anastasio Alblire and wife was taken from their home while the parents were absent, and was subsequently found with its throat cut, in a pond of water. Dolores Higuera who had a spite at the father, is supposed to have committed the act. He has not yet been arrested.—*Alta California.*

FROM UTAH.—Gen. Rich and a party of eighteen, principally Mormons, arrived at San Bernardino on Saturday last, in 22 days from Great Salt Lake City. This is a remarkably quick trip, especially when it is considered that they came through with wagons. We learn from one of the party that business at Great Salt Lake City was brisk. The California emigration had left a great deal of money with the Mormons, in exchange for supplies; the crops had been abundant, and trade was brisk.

It was expected that the population of Utah would be increased by an emigration of 15,000 from England and from different parts of the United States.—Two companies were preparing to emigrate to San Bernardino. One company consisting of from twenty-five to fifty families, would come through this fall. The other company, much larger, will start next spring.—*Sar. J.*

SHEEP.—A large drove of sheep, 4,600, are at Vallejo. They are from New Mexico, and were owned by Damaso Lopez. The owner had died at Caracita, near Warner's ranch, which circumstance may keep the sheep from market for some time yet.

Mr. Coombs, with 15,000 sheep, was, at the last accounts, at the Pismo villages. He may be expected here in the course of a week or so.—*Sar.*

EMIGRANTS.—We learn that there are eighty emigrant wagons on the Desert, near Agua Caliente. A few days will bring them to the city.—*Sar.*

The Land Commissioners and a large number of the members of the bar had arrived at Los Angeles.

Judge Myron Norton was recently thrown from his horse in that city and severely injured.

San Joaquin News.

The Stockton *Journal* has an interesting article upon the subject of the disposition of the tule lands, and suggests that it be made a question in the election of members of the Legislature. The subject is one of great importance to the citizens of that county.

Mr. Tingley, the Whig candidate for Congress, addressed a large meeting at Stockton on last Monday evening.

PLANTING ON THE SAN JOAQUIN.—Captain Halley informs us that the waters of the San Joaquin river have at length receded so far that rancheros can now proceed with preparing their grounds, and planting such crops as are suitable to the season. Cabbage, onions, and squashes, will compose the principal brought into our market from these farms next winter. The planting will be thro' with in about two weeks.—*Journal.*

CAMP MEETING.—The members of the Methodist Church are making arrangements for a general assemblage on the occasion of the coming camp-meeting at French Camp, on the 13th of September. This will be a new feature in the religious progress of San Joaquin county, and we hope there will be a liberal attendance from the neighboring settlements.—*Journal.*

Dr. H. D. Cowan has been appointed Visiting Physician of the Stockton State Hospital.—*Alta California.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Territory of New Mexico, United States District Court of Santa Fe. Court, Sept. term, 1852

CELANO S. VRAIN vs. Henry L. Dodge & Attachment.

Alexander W. Reynolds, Plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alexander W. Reynolds, one of the defendants in this cause, is not a resident of this Territory, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon him. It is therefore ordered, that the said Alexander W. Reynolds enter his appearance before the court, to be begun and held at the court room in the city of Santa Fe, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be rendered against him. It is further ordered, that publication be made of this order according to law.

A true copy of the order made in the above cause, at the September term of said court, A.D. 1852.

R. H. THOMPSON, Clerk. Santa Fe, Dec. 11, 1852.—25 4w

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Territory of New Mexico, United States District Court of Santa Fe. Court, Sep. term, 1852

JOSEPH D. ELLIS vs. Sylvester C. Florence. Attachment.

This day came the said plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that said Sylvester C. Florence is not a resident of this Territory, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon him. It is therefore ordered, that he enter his appearance hereto, on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be begun and held at the court room in the city of Santa Fe, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment will be rendered against him. It is further ordered, that publication be made of this order according to law.

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